REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,596.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1873.	Leave Negapatam	July 1873.
,, Carwar	28	,, Madras	3
	July.	,, Coconada	11
,, Narrakal	2	,, Vizagapatam	13
,, Alleppy	2	,, Bimlipatam	14
,, Tuticorin	4	,, Gopaulpore	15
,, Colombo	5	False Point	16
,, Galle	6	Arrive CALCUTTA	18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1873.	Leave BUSREH	July 1873
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Fao	7
,, Guadur	25	,, Koweit	7
,, Muscat	26	,, Bushire	9
,, Bunder Abbas	27	,, Linga	13
,, Linga	29	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Bahrein	July 1	,, Muscat	17
,, Bushire	1	,, Guadur	19
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and, in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, 30th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th June 1873, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Govin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st June 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th July 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19 0
To Port Said	£30	£14 0
To Suez	£28	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th June 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	Without Food.	£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9-10
Alexandria	38	25	Including Wines.	9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles transhipment at Genoa	52	36		14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24 Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 276, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 13th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain S. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th June 1873. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 16th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. Parish, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

7 Bales of Grey Shirtings.
3 ,, of T. Cloth.
A few articles of Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Cupboards, &c. &c.
On account of the concerned.
15 Bags of Linseed.

At 1 P.M.

A English-built Brougham.
A Ditto ditto.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and handsome High Cast Arab Horses.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Government of Bombay the following Horses. Five very showy Grey high caste Arab Horse.

One	Do.	do.	do.
One	Do.	Dark Bay	do.

The above horses can be seen at Mahomed Bauker's Stable Bhendibazaar.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a First Class Mahogany Grand Square Sympathetic Piano by Soundy and Co. nearly new, a Handsome English-built Barouche by Rees, made to order, a pair of Handsome Bay Australian Carriage Horses, sets of best English German Silver Carriage Harness, a splendid collection of choice and rare Plants, &c., at No. 42, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of H. W. Payne, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Stock of Law and Miscellaneous Books.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, J. F. Cleary, Esq., deceased, a valuable stock of Law and Miscellaneous Books.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1873.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY NEAR DHOBITALOW, OPPOSITE THE POLICE STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Meya Mohmed Husain bin Neezamoodin Kombaykur by order of Coopa Wellajee, Hewra Gokajee, Lukma Bhimajee and Juda Wagajee, trading under the name of Coopa Wellajee, the mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the messuage, or dwelling-house standing thereon and the adjoining Cook-room situate at Girgaum public road, near Dhobitalow, in the sub-district of Bhooleswar and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 1,407 of Land Revenue assessment No. 215, and measuring about 257 square yards, and bounded on the East by the Girgaum public road, on the West by a small passage, on the North by the house of Sucaran Sadasivetti, and on the South by the property of Rustomjee Eduljee.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VACANT GROUND SUITABLE FOR A ROPEWALK, WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 17th June 1873, at 4 P.M., on the premises the following property by order of Mr. Nowrojee Pallanjee Bottlewalla the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosain Alibhoy the first purchaser.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at Khursetjee Sookhlajee Road, at Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring about 24 45/60 square yards, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Khursetjee Sookhlajee Road, on or towards the west by the ground of Bohra Budroodin Gool m Hoosain, on or towards the north formerly by the Osmerkhany Sewer drain and now by Scaler Street, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Andhiaroo Muncherjee Mancher Rompee and now of the estate of the late Khursetjee Sookhlajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers, at their Office.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1873.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE,	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

BENTON AND JOHNSON, MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1¼ inch ,, ,,	12s. 0d.	,,
1½ inch ,, ,,	10s. 0d.	,,
1 inch ,, ,,	8s. 6d.	,,
¾ inch ,, ,,	7s. 0d.	,,
½ inch ,, ,,	6s. 0d.	,,
¼ inch ,, ,,	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

8-oz. Tea Lead, £27 10s. Per Ton.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Les and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy.....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ORGAN CONCERT.

The next CONCERT at the TOWN HALL will take place on TUESDAY, 17th June, at 6 P.M. Admission by Tickets, each One Rupee, obtainable at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., and Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co., on MONDAY next.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

REDUCTION IN FIRE PREMIUM RATES.

The Undersigned are now authorised to ACCEPT RISKS on NON-HAZARDOUS GOODS in the European part of the Fort and Colaba, at greatly reduced Rates of Premium.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th June 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP for some time past carried on by the Undersigned under the Firm of KING & Co., at Bombay and Liverpool, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.—Dated this 1st day of June 1873.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
ROBERT WOOD BARKER.
BRYAN MEYRICK KING.
FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON.

With reference to the above Notice, the Undersigned will continue to carry on the firm of KING & Co. in Bombay under that name on his own account.

FRANK G. JEFFERSON.

Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Executors of FRANCISCO AMADOR VIEGAS, deceased, have contracted to SELL to ANNUNDRAO BHOWANISHUNKER, all that piece of LAND or BATTY FIELDS, situate, lying and being at Hanselwaree, near Dadur, in the sub-district of Mahim, containing by admeasurement 8,812 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Batty Fields of Domingos and Antonio de Souza, on the west partly by the property of the said Annundrao Bhowanishunker and partly of the said Francisco Amador Viegas, deceased, on the south by the property of Dominguez de Souza and others, and on the north by the Batty Fields of the said Francisco Amador Viegas, deceased, and which said Land or Batty Fields were formerly in the occupation or possession of the said Francisco Amador Viegas, deceased, and now in the occupation or possession of his aforesaid Executors. All persons having any claim on the aforesaid Batty Fields by way of mortgage, hypothecation, lease, sale, gift, lease or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. RUMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, at their Office, Apollo Street, in the Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if there be any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 12th day of June 1873.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ANUNDRAO CHINTOBA, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, has contracted with THUCKER DHURJEE DHURAMSEY, also Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, to sell the PROPERTY. All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing on Fazendary ground, out of which EUKNATH RAGHOBA is Fazendar, containing by admeasurement 278 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Wittul Wadee Street, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 108, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east partly by a passage common to the said premises and the dwelling-house of the said THUCKER VANTRAO DINANATHJEE, on or towards the west partly by a passage common to the said premises and to the dwelling-house of the said EUKNATH RAGHOBA, on or towards the north partly by the Stable of EUKNATH RAGHOBA and partly by a passage common to the said premises and to the said Stable of EUKNATH RAGHOBA, and on or towards the south by the Public Road called WITTUL WADY ROW. Any person or persons having any CLAIM over the said property, either by way of mortgage, lien, lease, inheritance, or otherwise, however, are required to make the same known to Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER, the Attorneys of the Purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the conveyance will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.—Dated at Bombay this 11th day of June 1873.

FOOT BALLS! FOOT BALLS!!
FOOT BALLS!!!

JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR FOOT BALLS with VULCANISED INDIA RUBBER BLADDERS, warranted to stand any climate, and leather cases of the best material and workmanship.

ROWLAND & Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, Meadow Street, and Rampart Row.

THE HAIR! THE TEETH!

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, Re 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, Re 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS,

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual :—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice, Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago,	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TILE MANUFACTORY, MANGALORE.

The Undersigned begs to draw the attention of all Builders, Contractors, &c., to the

FLAT (GROOVED) AND RIDGE TILES,

manufactured at the German Mission's TILE FACTORY, Mangalore, which are superior in every way to the usual common Country-made Tiles.

For economy and durability he is confident they are unsurpassable, and will recommend themselves to every one who uses them.

For Roofs covered with them a saving of 1,364 is effected on Rafters alone, and more than ½ on the ribs.

300 of these Tiles will cover an area of 200 square feet, whereas nearly 5,000 of the Country Tiles would be required for the same surface.

If carefully laid on, they efficiently prevent all leaking, and do not require the periodical changing and turning as the Country Tiles do.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive Orders for the above as Sole Agent for the Manufacturers in Bombay.

SAMPLES ON VIEW.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtaine l by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heats and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is a red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who having once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 13TH JUNE.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable night of the 9th inst., the largest Pit, Gallery, and Stall Audience of the Season, acknowledged by their applause the unquestionable success of

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE
AND THE
PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB
In Shakespeare's Grand Comedy,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
AND
THE LOAN OF A LOVER,
Which will be repeated as above on FRIDAY.

Box Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

MR. G. INZOLI, Professor of Music, begs to inform his FRIENDS and PUPILS that he has RETURNED from ITALY, and is OPEN for ENGAGEMENTS. For particulars apply to Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co.

THE OFFICE of SUPERINTENDENT of the BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME having fallen VACANT through the resignation of the present Incumbent on account of failing health, the Undersigned will receive written applications (with Testimonials of Character), for the appointment, and will also furnish particulars as to salary, &c.

JAMES MENTEITH BREBNER,
Honorary Secretary, Sailors' Home.

Transport Office, Government Dockyard, 5th June 1873.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company was established in 1809, and incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament, and has since been conducted with great success.

POLICY-HOLDERS have the advantage of a REDUCTION of PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE of RATES commencing from the date of leaving EGYPT for EUROPE, without Medical Certificate or Fresh Examination.

Applications for Forms and Tables of Rates are to be made to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th June 1873.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT of SELLING LIQUOR, BHANG, and GANJA, in the KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE, for the year commencing 26th August 1873, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Collector's Cutchery, at Dhoolia, on the 30th June 1873.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

J. MOORE,
Acting Collector of Khandeish.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Camp Dhule, 9th June 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The date up to which TENDERS for SUPPLY of METAL and MOORUM for the CURRENT YEAR'S REPAIRS to the Local Fund Roads of the Tanna Collectorate will be received has been extended to the 14th instant.

Forms of Tenders, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer, Tanna.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tanna.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FIRE PREMIUMS.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS on PIECE GOODS, TWIST, METALS and other non-hazardous Goods in the European part of the Fort and Colaba, at rates showing a reduction in some cases of over 20 per cent. on those formerly charged

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

RETIRING PROVISIONS affording the benefits of a PENSION FUND are granted by this Company. Full particulars, Copies of the Balance Sheet, &c., and every information may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

Bombay, February, 1873.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions, with or without HORSES ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS may be HIRED at a moderate charge. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. Burdett, Manager, or at No. 12, Military Square, Fort.

FOR CHARGES SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, one new, well made, single-seated BROUGHAM, two young AUSTRALIAN MARES, trained in double and single harness.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BURLINGTON HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON IS NOW OPEN,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET,
NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.
31st December 1872.

"JEWELS OF RARE AND EXQUISITE FORM."

UNDER ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE.

In this improved instrument, charming symmetrical designs of exquisite beauty are produced by an ingenious arrangement in the mechanism, and by the employment of a combination of choice and special objects, entirely novel in form and character. These embrace bijil ant gems, disposed in harmonious colours, and, at each of art—some liquid—affording undulating movement of surpassing splendour. The new instrument, as at present arranged, will produce a source of delight practically inexhaustible ; for assuming that ten changes per minute be effected of the objects enclosed, it has been mathematically computed that a period of 102,880,000,576 years and 309 days would elapse before the entire variety of changes would be exhausted.

Price with Stand complete .....Rs. 16.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 12TH JUNE 1873.

EXCHANGE on London closes for this mail at almost the same rates as those we have quoted during the week, the only change to-day being a slight advance on 6 months' Bank Bills.

Government Securities remain firm at our quotations, and we cannot quote any transactions of any special amount.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 11/16.
Credit do.	1s. 10 27/32d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½ to 99¾
Do. demand	100 1/16
On Madras, 30 days' sight	99½ nominal.
Do, demand	par.
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½ to 110¾
Four & half per cent.	105½
Four per cent.	103½ to 103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years, do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bill	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THERE has been more enquiry for steamers to Liverpool, and the Redewater was put on the berth at £2-5-0 per ton. By Sail, ships not engaged full are held off the market as most of the ships on the berth are nearly full.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d.
	Mycabollams	£1 10s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 0s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre Cotton		£3 3s. 9d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 to 25 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3¼ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 Fort charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active and rising for Colaba and Mazagon Land shares. Bank of Bombay, Mofussil Press and Spinning shares closed firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
₹	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	7,780
10,000	500	105	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	265
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	10 9 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 7	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 5 7 1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,555
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	107
750	2,000	2,000	212 p.c.	Mazagon Land	945
1,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company; Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co	2,000
500	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,425
5 8	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,690
300	2,000	500		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	450 pm.
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,055
1 600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,525
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,120
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,185
90	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,187
800	2,500	?1	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,120
600	2,500	2,000	116 p.c.	Royal	2,300
500	1,000		...	Soondercas Spinning	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,900
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	825
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert King Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,500
200	5 0	all	50 p.c.	Do New	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	1,100
100	1,500		...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,980	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	5,500
350	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co	2,400
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	7,000
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	660
300	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	228 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	8 0
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	67½
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,080 xd
170	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100 p.c.	Bombay Barmah Trading Corporation	1,38)
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics Eng'g Co.	23
2,000	500	all	42 p.c.	Treacher & Co	355
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	60

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market showed no change at all, the demand for the interior being very slow on account of the unfavourable state of the weather. We hear that an English firm has disposed of about 150 bales of 40 inch 8½ lbs. Shirtings (fine) at Rs. 6 per piece, but we do not publish the sale as it falls short of sufficient confirmation. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs.	at	Rs.	5	14 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 7 ,,	at	,,	4	10 0
1,200	,,	White Jaconets	40 ,, 20 ,,	at	,,	2	4

COTTON.

The market closed steady without any quotable change in prices. The following are our closing rate :—

New Oomrawuttee		at Rs.	202 to Rs. 205
,, Akote		at ,,	208 to ,, 210
,, Broach M. G.		at ,,	215 to ,, 225
,, Kungunhast		at ,,	228 to ,, 230
Mowa & Bhow,		at ,,	204 to ,, 207
,, Sawgineer		at ,,	215 to ,, 217
,, Compta & Yingoria		at ,,	173 to ,, 190

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	candies New	Veerumgaum		at Rs.	193
25	,,	,,		at ,,	195
25	,,	,,	Khandeish	at ,,	193
50	,,	,,	,,	at ,,	191 to 192½
25	,,	,,	Vingoria	at ,,	188
125	,,	,,	Dhollera	at ,,	205 to 205½
25	,,	,,	Dholka	at ,,	179

YARNS.

15,80 lbs. Water	No. 30's	at 11¾ as per lb.
45,000 lbs. Mock Water	No. 30's	at 10 1/16 to 10 7/16 ,,
3,900 lbs. Green	No. 40's	at 16 ,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda	Jeddah, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Chaldea (s)	Lewis	Ca'cutta via Malabar & Coromandel Coasts.
	Andaman	Potter	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Redewater, for Liverpool via the Canal.
Steamer India, for Kurrachee.
Ship Royal George, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

June		
9	Ceres	London.
	Dhoolia (s)	London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 12th June, 11-46 A.M.—H. M. steamer Vulture from Muscat arrived last evening.
GALLE, 12th June, 4-20 P.M.—Australian mail signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Knight Companion, 5 bags corks, Jamsetjee Hoerjeebhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Elgin, s, 16 cases stout, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 43 cases sherry, Henry Dods and Co; 131 cases window glasses, H D Fisher and Co; 30 cases sherry and 15 cases claret, Culick, Palmer and Co; 53 casks beer, W Watson and Co; 5 bales paper, Pochajee Framjee and Co.
Janet Court, 100 casks cement, Henry Rogers; 50 casks ale, Sorabjee Rustomjee, 15 cases oilmanstores, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Tanjore, 40 cases acid, Mahomedbhoy Lookmanjee.

FOR GENOA.

India, s, 100 casks brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gardner Colby, 50 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.
City of Dublin, 101 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
New Era, 42 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Centurion, 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Elcano, 100 bales cotton, Lawrence and Co; 75 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Timor, s, 40 bales wool, Munjee Hurree; 400 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 25 bales cotton, Abdoola Moosanee; 70 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 88 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Vusonjee and Vusonjee Dewchund.
Cella, s, 27 boles wool, Khutamull Colluram; 15 bales wool, Dharomdass Sajeeram; 40 bales cotton, Choonilal Pranjeewon.
Pocohantas, 90 bales cotton, Vurjwandass Vulubdass; 64 bales cotton, Venichund Jaytadass.
Elgin, s, 5 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Golconda, s, 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, s, 87 pieces ivory, Callubhoy Shriputjee; 1 box gold coins, W and A Graham and Co; 1 piece ivory, Jairam Sewjee.

FOR CHINA.

Mirzapore, s, 70 bales cotton, Khetseydass Harmookhroy; 51 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocan; 25 bales twist, Remington and Co; 26 chests opium, Curumbhoy Ebram; 3 bundles ivory Curumbhoy Ebram; 32 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 219 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 35 chests opium, N I Ebram; 3 cases cochineal, Manuckjee Nusserwanjee Pocha; 1,331 pieces sandalwood, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Pocha.
Mirzapore, s, 67 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 1 box cambay stone, S N Talatia; 5 chests opium, Goolubroy Koonjlall; 36 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 19 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee; 45 bales twist, D G Hoosean and Co; 46 bales twist, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 2 cases cambay stones, Ebram Noordin and Co; 4 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 8 chests opium, Rameshamull Gunshamdas; 20 chests opium, D D Ghandy and Co; 30 chests opium, Nuttooram Jowarmull.
Mirzapore, s, 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 10 chests opium, Gunesdass Balakee; 22 chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 26 chests opium, Rehemoobhoy Halabhoy; 128 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 31½ chests opium, R Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 22 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 12th June, 12-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 79, rainfall 2 inches.
CARWAR, 12th June, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest, thermometer 81, barometer 29·85, rainfall 19 cents.
MANGALORE, 12th June, 9-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southsouth-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·69, rainfall 2 inches 85 cents.
TUTICORIN, 12th June, 5-20 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 89, barometer 29·71.
VENGURLA, 12th June, 6-20 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southwest high, thermometer 83, rainfall 2 inches 30 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—12TH JUNE, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th June, 12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.
Via Suez, 12th June, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 51 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th June, 12-26 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 7 minutes.
Via Turkey, 11th June, 6-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 29 hours 16 minutes.
Via Suez, 11th June, 3-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 22 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 12th June, 5-5 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 5 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th June is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	6 4	0 11
,, Galle	5 44	0 35
,, Kurrachee	1 22	0 1
,, Madras	1 22	0 12

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th June, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 12th June, 12 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 12th June, 12-26 P.M.; via Turkey, 11th June, 6-5 A.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 11th June, 11-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 11.

Merriman, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.
Swinhoe, Captain, Sub-Assistant Commissary, on duty, from Aden.
Ringer, Surgeon, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from England.
Muter, Colonel, 2nd Regiment N. I., on duty, from Waggur.
Ogilvie, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, from Sattara. (5th June.)
Pardoe, Lieutenant, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Ootacumund.

JUNE 12.

Campbell, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.
Morgan, Major, 30th Madras N. I., on privilege leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 12.

Lains, Captain, R. A., to Umballa.
March, Major, 18th N. I., to join, to Rajkote.
Mallock, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Simla.
Starr, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, on duty, to Mhow.
Merriman, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
Heath, Lieutenant, 17th Regiment N. I., to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col W L Briggs, CB, Bombay S C, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to remain in Europe.
Col C M Barrow, S C, Commdt 4th N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for 1 year and 39 days, on medical certificate.
Maj C B F P nny, R E, Actg Ex Engr for Irrigation, Satara, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from August next.
Capt H T Bulkley, S C, Adjt 2nd N I (Grenadiers), is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, (medical certificate.
Lt-Col G B Tyrwhitt, S C, Political Supt, Thur and Parkar, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years (medical certificate.)
Capt E M V James, S C, on a pension of £160 per annum, is removed to the Pension List from the 1st June 1873.
The following Officers and Warrant Officers have been permitted by H M Principal Secy of State for India to return to their duty :—
Major W E LeGeyt.
Lieut-Col C J Merriman, R E.
Major J C D S Moray.
Surg J Pinkerton.
Conductor J Boyle.
Sub-Conductor R Warner.
The following Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—
Col J A Wood, v c., 1 month, P A.
Capt B D G Turner, 6 months, S C.
Lieut W de W Van, 6 months, S C.
Deputy Inspr-Genl E Mahaffy, c. B., 6 months, S C.
Surg-Major F W Harris, 6 months, S C.
Major E B Holland, R E, 6 months, S C.
Conductor J Connolly, 6 months, S C.
Col J G Fife, R E, Chief Engr for Irrigation, is allowed leave to Europe for 3 months, commencing from the 30th May last, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.
The services of Capt A W Maenaghten, 2nd Regt Lt Cavy, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Judicial Department.
The services of Lt C J Dickson, 11th Regt N I, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Judicial Department.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lt-Col S C Law, S C, to be President of the Rajasthanik Sabh in Kattywar.
Lt-Col Law assumed charge of his appointment on the 2nd inst.
Mr J Jardine, C S, is confirmed as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattywar, with effect from the 2nd inst.
H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Pinhey Prescott to be Bheel Agent and Supt of Police for the States of Sosnth, Lunawara, and Barrea, in the Rewa Kanta.
Lt James Grant received charge of the Office of Comdt of H H the Gaikwar's Local Battalion at Dharoo, and Asst Resident, Baroda, on the evening of the 10th May 1873.
Mr Crawley-Boevey, Special Asst Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, acted as Political Agent from 1st March to 1st May 1873, both days inclusive.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government Notification dated 31st May 1873, the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Government of India, to appoint Mr G Ayerst, Actg Joint Judge in the Tanna District, to act also as Joint Sessions Judge.
The appointment by the First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, of Mr. J. F. Spencer as Clerk of the Court from the 30th of April last, the date of the death of Mr J C V Johnson, is confirmed by the Hon the Governor in Council.
Mr W H Horsley, Supernumerary Asst Collr in the District of Khandeish, is appointed to be a Mag of the first class, under Sec 32 of Act X of 1872.
Mr E Cordeaux assumed charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Session Judge at Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, on the 4th inst, before office hours.
Mr E H Vincent delivered over charge of the Office of Supt of Police at Sholapore to Mr A Keyser, Mag of the first class in that District, on the 3rd inst, after office hours.
The leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate, granted by the Hon the Chief Justice of the High Court to Mr J J Curnin, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, &c., and extended for three months by the Hon the Actg Chief Justice, has been further extended for six months, from 1st inst without allowances.
Mr A Wingate, Supy Asst Collr in the District of Poona, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, and is invested with power to commit for trial (Section 143).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H H Summers, third grade Asst Supt Rev Survey and Assessment, Gujarat, has been promoted to the second grade of Asst Supt, with effect from the 27th July 1872.
Mr J Todd acted as Second Asst Collr of Nassick from the 1st to 29th May 1873, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W J Cunningham, of the Bombay C S, and Supy Asst to the Collr of Canara, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Mysore.
Mr Venayek Wassoodew, Oriental Translator to Government, having resumed charge of his duties on the 4th inst before office hours, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to him under Government Notification dated 8th ult, is cancelled.
Mr Anandrao Chapaji acted as Oriental Translator to Government, during the absence of Mr Venayek Wassoodew on privilege leave, from 4th April to 3rd June 1873, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col C J Merriman, RE, is appointed to act as Chief Engr for Irrigation, and Under Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, during the absence of Col J O Fife, RE, on furlough, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom	June 13	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	,, 14	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 18	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 16	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 28	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 13	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873 :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United K dom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.
The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

	At 5 P.M.	At 5 P.M.
Friday	June 13	June 20

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 4-30 P.M.	At 4-30 P.M.
Monday	June 16	June 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON At 4-30 P.M.

Saturday	June 28

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The next mails for Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as follows :—

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.

Friday	June 13

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Notice is hereby given, that under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Noon.	Noon.
Saturday June 14	Saturday June 28
Saturday ,, 21	

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Noon.	Noon.
Wednesday June 18	Wednesday June 25

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Townsoa the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussarra, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mumner, Nandgaum, Chalegaum; and those from Bhoswal to Jubbulpore and Bhoswal to Nagpore	5 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoswal only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Beroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and baughy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

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LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
MILITARY ITEMS.
SHIPPING ITEMS.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh; Burmah; and Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
Rain Fall in Bombay.
Extract from the Political Letter.
The Proposed Camp of Exercise.
Bijapur in 1873.
The Bombay Hunt.
Poona Races.—1873.
Ahmednuggur Races—1873.
Serious Accident to Mr. Alli Abdool's.
The Case of Hanging Men up by the Thumbs on Board the American Ship Garden Reach.
The "Guzerat Mitra's" Bombay Correspondent on the Town Hall Concert.
The Zanzibar Slave Trade.
Changes in the Madras Medical Service.
Wholesale Post Office Robbery at Calcutta.
Sir George Campbell and the Judicial Service.
The Young Girl from the Flat Island.
Sir Jung Bahadoor.
Why does not Government say plainly what it means?
Another Frightful Tragedy in Blackburn Lane, China Parah.
The Burmah Municipal Bill.
NEWS-LETTERS—
Kattywar.
Rajcote.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Law relating to Englishmen in India.
Health in India.
The Chief Magistrate.
Defective Legislation.
The Carwar Railway.
The Cotton Industry.
Cruelty on Board of an American Ship.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 23RD MAY.

At length the Tichborne Trial is not without interest. Since Wednesday scenes have been enacted within the walls of Westminster little if anything less amusing than those handed down to us in the Pickwick papers, but in this instance Sam Weller appears in a female part. The interpreters of South American Spaniah have had a hard and uncomfortable time of it. One did not suffice, so another was brought from Liverpool and pressed into this thankless service. What between three judges, seven learned counsel not including Mr. Walley, M.P., in a bran new gown and wig of dazzling whiteness who prompts Dr. Kenealy twelve gentlemen of the jury and foreign witnesses quite unused to the staid proceedings of our Courts, these two gentlemen have been sadly badgered. These South Americans, who believe that a Protestant is not a Christian, commence with a long rambling energetic statement abundantly supplemented by gesture, gesticulation, grimace and shoulder action. All this the perplexed and nervous interpreters, each differing from the other, proceed to render as best they can into Queen's English. Those verbose replies suit neither Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., the solemn Serjeant Parry, or Dr. Kenealy, Q. C., so they cut them short and demand an explicit "Yes" or "No." Interpreters talk back to witnesses, who gabble, expressionise, arch eyebrows, windmill their arms, bury their pendulous ears between their shoulders, round their backs, and after a variety of such monkey like antics give a more confused statement than ever; then, to make confusion worse confounded, every one, from the Lord Chief Justice downwards, speaks at once, the closing act of the Tower of Babel is played over again, and what the judges have eventually down on their notes who can tell? After the last of these South Americans had been disposed of, Mrs. Mina Jury, a comely self-possessed matron with a large and numberless family, so extensive in fact that she could not count them—so to square the matter Sir Alexander Cockburn suggested that as it takes a dozen to make a jury that round number might be fairly assumed as the sum total of the hostages of affection the buxom widow had presented to her defunct lord—stepped into the box and with much vivacity, a most telling smile and dubious wag of the head, swore she knew the defendant to be "that scoundrel Arthur Orton," the butcher who had borrowed £18 from her and had cheated her out of £4. At this home-thrust the Claimant, on whom every eye was instantly directed, fairly winced and beads of perspiration stood thick on his brow. The two exchanged looks of defiance, and I am bound to say that the mother of the twelve interesting babes far away in Australia looked the hardest and the longest, not a complimentary stare either. This good dame has formed a very decided and bad opinion of the Claimant, which she means to stick to. Cross-examined by Dr. Kenealy she admitted a desire to be well remunerated for her evidence, which she valued at sums between £500 and £1,000, the latter for choice. Closer pressed she gathered herself together, and when fairly on her mettle proved herself a no mean mistress of fence. She dug a pitfall for the learned Q.C., into which he hopelessly floundered head foremost. On being pressed to admit that inducements had been held out for her to give evidence against the Claimant she snarled out that a direct bribe had been offered her to give her evidence the other way. However, Dr. Kenealy had no difficulty in showing Mrs. Jury to be a very hard mouthed witness, and that mindful of having lost money through "that scondrel Arthur Orton"—as she insists on terming him—she has a very decided animus against the Claimant. Every one seemed relieved as she stepped down from the box, and the hostile glance of mingled contempt and triumph she bestowed upon her foe as she swept out of court was inimitable. Next succeeded a sturdy Cheshire man named Hopwood, who spoke with the broadest dialect of his county, but before being examined the jury put in their claim for 2 gs. a day, which the Lord Chief Justice said ought to be favourably received by the Treasury. Query—What will Mr. Robert Lowe say? Mr. Hopwood, who farms three hundred and twenty acres near Victoria, knew the Claimant as the "Big Butcher," as "Higgins big Tom," how that in consequence of the horse stealing business the Claimant had changed his name from Arthur Orton to Thomas Castro. Mr. Hopwood evidently does not look upon horse stealing with the same severe eye that our criminal law does, still his evidence was very straightforward, and he unhesitatingly identified the accused as Tom Castro a butcher—the u in "butcher," being pronounced as in "such"—at Wagga Wagga. He was severely cross-examined with a view to show that he would be overpaid for coming all the way from Australia to give his evidence and that he had offered to allow himself to be bought off for £200. To the last of these two suggestions he replied "Naw! nivver!" and declared that he was only to receive £350 and pay his own expenses. So far as this evidence is concerned it is clear that Tom Castro the big butcher of Wagga Wagga, Arthur Orton of Gippsland, and the defendant are one and the same person. Mr. Gibbes, the Australian lawyer, is a tall spare man with a long sandy beard, peculiarly emphatic in his manner, and what is termed "all there." "He it was who first spotted Sir Roger, seeing the initials R. C. T. cut on his pipe, and who first induced the Claimant to write to his friends in England. The Wagga Wagga attorney could "talk the hind leg off a jackass." He is evidently anxious to tell all he knows, and as he knows a good deal lets his tongue run riot. No shorthand writer in Christendom can keep pace with that clapper, and "Do pray, Mr. Gibbes, watch my pen," sighs out the Lord Chief Justice." "I am very sorry, my Lord, but your lordship sees I am taxing my memory as to what took place years ago;" to which the Judge very reasonreasonably retorts, "Surely then you will find it convenient to go more slowly." Little doubt is there that Mr. Gibbes thinks woe was the day and woe the hour when he first spotted the Claimant and his initials, but he is man enough to confess his weakness. He told the jury all about "the Brighton card case," the brown mark on Sir Roger's side, and his famous horse Plenips, how that Lady Tichborne had been confined in a hovel. Then he amused us with a new history of the "Flight into Egypt', when the Baronet of B. K. with his household gods stowed away in a spring cart set out from Wagga Wagga *en route* for Sydney and how that the horse drawing the said conveyance was seized by Sir Roger's creditors. Next came an account recording the Claimant's denial of his ever having been at Stonyhurst, but admitting the curious circumstance that he was born in Dorsetshire, that he had served as a full private in the 66th Light Dragoons, the uniform of that distinguished corps being dark blue, the arms sword and carbine. After lunch Dr. Kenealy in the most bland courteous manner took Mr. Gibbes in hand and put him through his facings for three hours, eliciting, what I never could have admitted, that his original impression of the Claimant was far from unfavourable, that he was struck by his very gentlemanly manner, that he had fully accounted for himself, and that his faith in him was still further strengthened by the fact that Mr. Turville, an old friend of the Tichborne family, had been perfectly persuaded of the man's identity. On the whole this witness's evidence was as much for as against the defendant, and it is to be regretted that he should have been questioned as to the remuneration promised him, which he frankly admitted to be £600, of which he had received £400. "Sir Roger" grinned delightedly when the small items of cash he had from time to time borrowed from the confiding attorney were read out, and when Mr. Gibbes with evident annoyance admitted his own "improvidence." The payments which are being made are certainly very large, suspiciously so. Of the Wagga Wagga will and its "codocils" what can be said but that the Claimant, by his own admission, made, with the intent of defrauding Mr. Gibbes, as many mistakes as he possibly could crowd into so small a document.

The Junior Carleton Club has been the scene of a shocking accident. A Mr. Graham, a young gentleman addicted to athletic sports, with two others, was amusing himself trying in how few steps he could descend the stairs. Just outside the smoking room, which is on the top floor of the building, he put his hands on the bannister, which is only 2 feet 9 inches high, and made a spring, but unfortunately his hands being damp and holding gave his spring a sidewards tendency, carrying him clean over the banisters and precipitating him sixty feet into the hall, where he fell on the edge of a weighing machine, the corner of which smashed his pelvis, driving part of the splintered bone into his bladder. After five hours of intense suffering the poor young fellow lapsed into insensibility and died by six o'clock next morning. All three gentlemen were, quite sober, indeed the deceased being almost always in a state of half training never took more than a couple of glasses of wine. Had he not been skylarking the committee would have had to answer a charge of manslaughter. Not many nights back I was with a party of friends descending this staircase, and we all decided that the bannisters were dangerously low and that sooner or later an accident must take place. A general meeting to be held on Monday will decide how to prevent such a painful occurrence in future.

Lord Strathnairn and Admiral Rous have been before Lord Rosebery's Horse Committee which sits daily, and though it has closed doors it is no secret that the hero of Central India and the dictator of Newmarket fell out and engaged in a war of words, a hot contest you may be assured, as the gallant soldier and the gallant sailor have mighty strong opinions of their own and a positive forcible way of expressing them. Admiral Rous had all the best of the argument, for the General committed himself by asking if it would not be advantageous to the turf and to the breed of thoroughbreds that race-horses should not be put into training till six years of age. Lord Strathnairn must have been oblivious to the price of land, hay, oats labour, &c., and the interest due to outlay on blood brood mares and sires. Had he suggested three years of age he might have met with some support, but at the suggestion of six the aged member of the Jockey Club felt his understanding insulted and exploded on the spot. "When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war," and so it was, Hugo returned shot for shot and thrust for thrust you may depend on it.

On Wednesday last the "Coaching Club," which is an offshoot of its big brother the "Four-in-Hand," paraded in Hyde Park, and I must say that both the teams and the "tooling" fell far short of what was looked for. The coach builders, the harness makers, and the grooms had done their work right well, but the horses were in many instances far below the mark, and I saw little deft manipulation of ribonds. The skill of the aristocratic coachman stands much in need of development at the hands of such masters of the art as Lord Macclesfield, Mr. Morritt, Captains Bastard and Cooper, Mr. Gerald Leigh, and that peerless whip, honest Tim Carter, who would bear favourable comparison with Sir Henry Peyton or Vinny Cotton. Yet practice makes perfect, and ere many years we shall have Jehus in plenty as able whips as those of forty years back, the Quicksilver Mail era. This coaching revival is a great fact, and the time is not distant when every town within sixty miles of the great Metropolis will be visited during each recurrent summer by a well appointed amateur stage-coach.

Polo at Lillie Bridge thrives apace and has become quite one of the aristocratic meets near London, where lots of pretty faces and neat turns-out are to be seen, and where one of the bands of the Brigade of Guards or Household Troops is always present. No nicer lounge of a fine afternoon.

The backers of Paladin received unpleasant news to-day, when the morning papers announced that Lord Falmouth has scratched his horse for the great Epsom event. Only yesterday a nephew of his Lordship's told a friend of mine that the horse was dead certain to win, and that French, the rider of Kingcraft and Favonious, would ride and had backed a third win as accomplished. Lord Falmouth, who never bets a shilling, has been as unfortunate with this horse as he was with his half-brother Queen's Messenger. That I never considered the animal worth a thought, my letters will testify. He was tried to be very moderate before the Two Thousand Guineas, and though the stable flattered themselves that the trial was all wrong, I knew he had been found wanting and could not improve on his *mediocre* form. His Lordship finding him over-classed immediately struck him out of the race in preference to letting him take part in a contest which he had no chance. This policy cannot be too highly commended and is worthy of general imitation. Others, too many in fact, follow an opposite course and leave worthless wretches in till the last moment to squeeze every guinea they can from the unfortunate "punters." Paladin's absence narrows the Derby down to very limited focus, and it is very questionable if we shall see more than half a score at the post on Wednesday. The probable starters will be: Kaiser, Gang Forward, Montargis, Hochstapler, Sulieman, Chandos, Apollon, Doncaster, Leopard, Boiard; and I still adhere to my opinion that Kaiser's truly magnificent action, splendid shoulders and fore-legs, will serve him in making the descent from Tattenham corner, or "the devil's dip," as Bill Scott was wont to call it, and enable him just to best Gang Forward and no more. The race appears to me to lie at the mercy of the yellow and scarlet jackets, and now that T. French may have to stand down it is much to be regretted that Mr. Savile should not put him up instead of "The Churchwarden," who is not quite a first-class horseman and may be "done" by such a jockey as Chaloner in the last stride or two. Maidment, who has been ill, must gird up his loins for one of the most desperate struggles he ever had in his life. With Chaloner on Gang Forward and Custance or Osborne on Hochstapler he will have a very warm time of it in the struggle out of the dip past the chair. He has cause to fear the desperate Chifney rush by which the famous Middleham jockey has so often snatched victory. Montargis has arrived safely, and in exchange we have sent over Flageolet to Paris to run for the French Derby on Sunday, when French will be in the saddle. Unless Monsieur LeFevre's horse presents a very different appearance there than he did at Newmarket on the Guineas, C. Pratt on Franc Tireur should have little difficulty in beating him. Major Fredolin's colt gave Montargis 7 lbs. over the severest course in France at Fountainbleau, and this does not read like a victory for the French horse at Epsom. The reports concerning the progress made by this horse are most conflicting; but I think those to his prejudice have been exaggerated if not unfounded. At York 1,000 to 60 was taken about him, so that he is by no means friendless, and he may, and I think will, see a short price on the day of the race. Leopard is said to be going in much better form and will give his backers a gallop for their money. The German Count will not hedge one shilling of the heavy stake he has entrusted to Hochstapler who is to win by three lengths in Blair Athol and Gladiateur form. I think I see it! He is beyond doubt a very good horse, and is, I hear, in excellent condition. In height he is full 15·3, is a hard bay with a star in his face and both hind heels, which are always swarthed in cloths, white. His head is game and lean; he possesses a well shaped neck, fine sloping shoulders, and extraordinary depth of girth; a good back and loins; hocks that might be taken as a model, and is sound in the fore-legs though malformed. A finer topped animal will not be stripped for the race. Of Chandos' stamina I have not yet been able to satisfy myself. His splendid appearance has gained him many friends, and it would be satisfactory to know that he can stay the Derby course. In his exercise gallops he is never fairly extended. His stable companion, Somerset, will not, I think, start. In a gallop I saw the other day it appeared to me that over a mile and three-quarters both Vanderdecken and Prince Henry could "beat" Chandos. If Mr. Merry were to have a Decanee Tat entered he would find supporters, so Doncaster has had a certain amount of money invested on him; but I am very much mistaken if he can be got fit before September, when it will take a clipper to beat him. In the meantime the Scottish ex Ironmaster must content himself with the Oaks, which race the beautiful Marie Stuart, if not prevented by sexual causes, should secure for Russley. With Freeman, the Great Northern Handicap winner, in the stable as trial horse, he can hardly make a mistake, for if the mile and three-quarters over the Knavesmire course is not a test of stamina, pray what is?

Mr. Brayley, who always patronizes the Western county meetings, has been in rare luck with Morningtone, having carried off the Somersetshire Stakes and Queen's Plate, with that very useful winner. Indian Ocean, the trial horse of Sulieman, cut up very badly.

If any of your G. R.s want to turn out really well, let me recommend them to order their "silk" off Miss Rich, Neston, Cheshire, whose jockey caps and jackets are as they should be.

THRIFT.—The real objection to living simply and cheaply is that one cannot afford it. A few geniuses can strike out new plans of life, but most men will find that more trouble is saved by falling in with the stream than by struggling against it. The more favourite method of economy, especially with the female mind, is that which is generally known as cheeseparing. Without descending to a lower platform, it is possible to effect something by minute attention to details. Money may of course be saved by substituting an omnibus for a cab, by retiring to the cheaper places in a theatre, and by all that painful system of minute attention which is irritating until it becomes a habit. Here, too, one must ask whether the game is worth the candle. To keep out of debt is not only the first of duties but the most essential condition of happiness, and therefore no sacrifice which makes both ends meet should be grudged. But though a person who pushes his economy to any further point may boast of setting a good example, he will scarcely find that he has consulted his own happiness. The strength of character which enables a man to retire to a hermitage and devote himself to intellectual studies on bread and water will bring its own reward; but the man who tries to divide his allegiance, to remain in the world without paying the world's price for it, will generally have little reward beyond the trifling satisfaction of a good conscience. In one sense it may almost be said that saving comes easier to the poor man than to his richer neighbour. If an appreciable fraction of your income goes in drink, you can have what is to you a considerable sum by improving in sobriety. The advantage at least tangible; if the temptation to be surmounted is great. But the rich man who has succeeded by the exertion of much thought in putting his establishment on a more reasonable scale, often finds that the advantage is rather shadowy and affects posterity more than himself. The chains with which we are bound are riveted upon us with terrible strength. Our bondage cannot be broken by a single good resolution or a mere change of personal habits. Our families, our relatives, and our acquaintances combine to force us into the regular grooves. And undoubtedly many men who could do better things are forced to miserable hackwork for daily subsistance, and tempted to grow daily more commonplace and plod more contentedly along the mill-horse round of existence. We would gladly welcome a deliverer, though we can see few signs of his appearances. Society grows more luxurious; and even our good qualities rather tend to increased energy in growing rich than to increased judgment in using wealth.—*Saturday Review.*

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MAY 20.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

At the meeting of the Committee to-day (Mr. Ayrton presiding) Mr. Harrison, Accountant General to the Government of India, Calcutta, and Mr. Seccombe, Financial Secretary in the Home Office, were examined. Their evidence was given by way of reply to the strictures of Mr. Goodlief upon the accounts, during his late examination.

Mr. Harrison stated to the Committee that under the instructions of the Secretary of State for India, and in consequence of the report of the Committee in 1871, he had prepared a form of accounts, giving effect to the suggestions of the Committee. The account would supply much more detailed information than the form now in use, and it anticipated the objections which had been stated to the accounts by Mr. Goodlief. The account was in the hands of the printer, and would be immediately submitted to the Committee.

Mr. Seccombe replied to the objection which had been stated to the mode in which bills were drawn between India and England, which, it has been held, gave no security against forgery. He explained the system of counterfoil or check margins which was in use, and the system of entry, with the object of showing that the payment of a forged bill was hardly possible.

The Chairman—Can you explain as to the difference between the amount of the debt shown in different parts of the account of 1862-70?

Mr. Harrison stated that in the account for 1869-70 was entered on page 57 an item "Interest on Loans," £2,865,063, and at page 61 "Interest on funded and unfunded debt," £2,733,414. The items were not identical, as the one was interest on loans, and the other interest on funded and unfunded debt, there being certain loans which formed part of the funded and unfunded debt. The distinction was an inconvenient one, and it arose from the amount of loans not having been treated as part of the funded and unfunded debt, from the circumstance that it was not negotiable. That inconvenience had been remedied in the form of the accounts, which would be submitted to the Committee, and the account of the funded debt would be found to agree with the interest on loans.

The Chairman—Exception was taken to the want of detail in the heads of revenue. Can you explain that?

Mr. Harrison—It is quite true that the objection is one which could be urged very well against the form of the accounts. The revenue for the most part was shown by provinces as required by the Act, the most important heads of revenue being generally shown by a single line. This is no doubt a very inadequate way of representing it for many purposes, and it has been remedied in the form of account now proposed. In the new form of account not only will additional information as to the revenue be given, but further information, not arising immediately from the cash transactions, will be given in connection with some of the revenue accounts. For example, in the account of the opium revenue, we have introduced information showing not only the number of chests of opium from which the revenue has been derived and the average rate at which it has been sold, together with the receipts of the department, but we have added an account of the production of the opium for the year, and stated the elements from which the profit and loss are derived. Further information will also be given in connection with the army and public works.

The Chairman—With regard to the objection stated of the want of sufficient detail in the extraordinary expenditure and of adequate revision and appropriation of the expenditure in England to the same heads of expenditure in India, what remarks have you to make upon that?

Mr. Harrison—This was a difficulty which was fully known. The objection has been fully anticipated in the revised form of account.

Mr. Fawcett—It would be better that the Committee should examine this revised form of account before we proceed further with Mr. Harrison's explanations.

The Chairman—We can have Mr. Harrison again when the account is before us. (To Mr. Harrison.) Do you know that stores are delivered at one part in India for service in another presidency?

Mr. Harrison—That is so, and I think it introduced a difficulty in attempting to distribute precisely in each presidency the stores which are issued. The stationery stores are sent to Calcutta in common for all the provinces except Madras and Bombay; and from that common stationery store in Calcutta is issued all the stationery required for Oudh, Burmah and the N. W. Provinces: the account shows the actual outlay for stores to their immediate destination. Difficulty would be felt in attempting to break this up according to the ultimate destination.

The Chairman—Can you explain as to the objection taken to the management of the railway accounts in this country and the mode in which they are kept in the India office?

Mr. Seccombe—There is a perfect account kept in the India office of all the transactions of the several railways. It shows the amount received on account of subscribed capital, the amount withdrawn from the same, and the balance remaining in the hands of the Government. It also shows the amount issued to each company, the amount of guaranteed interest, and the net revenue applicable to each half year.

The Chairman—Then there is a discrepancy shown in connection with the Post Office accounts in 1868-69?

Mr. Harrison—The general cause of the discrepancy is that the Director-General of the Post Office has omitted the sum paid to railway companies for the conveyance of mails—his account, in short, is not quite complete. He has also omitted, perhaps quite properly from his point of view, certain charges connected with a temporary service which was maintained between Jubbulpore and Nagpore until the junction of the two railways was effected. That service was one of military transport. For the sake of convenience it was placed under the administration of the Post Office, and consisted of a train of bullock carts for the transport of troops and military stores.

The Chairman—There is also a discrepancy pointed out between the charge for public works in the North-Western Provinces in the finance accounts, and that in the moral and material progress report?

Mr. Harrison—There is, in fact, no difference at all. The public works ordinary charges in the North-Western Provinces in the finance accounts amount to £786,520, and the same sum is given in the moral and material progress report but split up into three items, thus—Public works £775,066; supervision and cost of land for railways, £10,391; and State Railways £153: making the total of £786,520.

The Chairman—There is another inconsistency noticed between the finance accounts and the moral and material progress report in the public works charges at Bombay.

Mr. Harrison replied that a comparison had been made between the sum of £903,124 and £846,125 in the two accounts respectively, but this was again an error, as the latter sum was only a portion of the expenses of the public works ordinary, and it was followed by three other items which should have been included in it. He also explained that the abstract of the account was only a partial one, and apparently prepared for comparison with similar statements in the previous year. At all events the compiler had included loss by exchange on railway transactions, which would be found in the corresponding part of the finance account, and he had also omitted a special item in connection with guaranteed railways.

The Chairman—And altogether the items will correspond?

Mr. Harrison—I am not sure that they will precisely agree, but the difference which was pointed out to the Committee will no longer exist.

Mr. Candlish—Can you explain how these omissions have occurred?

Mr. Harrison—Of course, it is not desirable that there should be any difference in statements prepared by different departments of the Government. But it is not difficult to understand how, financially, some difference will arise and how difficult it may be to avoid them. The provincial administration reports on which the progress reports are by law required to be based must necessarily be taken in hand immediately after the close of each year by a large number of departmental officers in order that they may, at least, be ready as soon as the finance accounts which, when laid before Parliament, must be accompanied by the statement of the moral and material progress. It is quite unavoidable that accounts prepared to illustrate the administration reports must be compiled, while the others are incomplete. The two are prepared by different sets of officers, who are often at a great distance from each other, so that it is not wonderful that they should be compiled in a different way.

The Chairman—With regard to the observation as to the Bombay special fund that the charges were not satisfactorily adjusted, can you make any explanation to the Committee?

Mr. Harrison—It is assumed that there is a transfer of special fund charges from ordinary to extraordinary. There is no such transfer.

The Chairman—In connection with this, it is also objected that there is an inconsistency in the charges for public works in Bombay between the financial account and the moral and material progress report.

Mr. Harrison—This point as to the Bombay special fund appear to have been assumed in explanation of the difference already referred to; but it is not a true explanation; it has been made under a misconception: there is no transfer made.

The Chairman—It is also stated that there is no mention made in the accounts of the losses by loans to Municipalities?

Mr. Harrison—It is quite true that the sum of £22,590, lent to the Port Canning Municipality, was in the finance accounts ignored without specific mention; but it is included in a total sum of £49,200, though not specifically mentioned.

Mr. Candlish—Would it not have been better that that £22,500 should have been set out on the face of the accounts?

Mr. Harrison—I think it would have been better. It is a charge of an unsual character which would hardly admit of being grouped with any other. The amount of it was certainly sufficient to entitle to separate notice. It is therefore quite just and true to say it is a loss; and specific losses should not be written off without specific mention.

The Chairman—There was an objection taken to the form of the accounts in general?

Mr. Harrison—I think that almost the whole of the objection, which appeared to me to be of importance, has been anticipated and met in the new form of accounts which is to be submitted to you. There were some more general objections taken as to the absence of an exchequer account, and so forth, in which I certainly do not agree.

The Chairman—It is also objected that from the way in which the accounts are stated, it is impossible to ascertain the net charge for the army as separate from the civil expenditure.

Mr. Harrison—The net cost of the army is most readily obtainable from the accounts. The whole of the army receipts are given and the whole of the army charges. The net cost is the difference. I am unable to see the difficulty which any one can experience.

The Chairman—Are there any expenses on account of the army charged in the civil expenditure?

Mr. Harrison—No; none. There is of late a small part of the superannuation in connection with the way in which the funds of the army are treated, with regard to which I have already given evidence before the Committee.

Mr. Fawcett—When you say "none," are none of the establishment charges put down?

Mr. Harrison—It may be a matter of opinion whether the sums to which you refer are or not army charges.

Mr. Fawcett—But if there was no army in India there would be no such charge?

Mr. Harrison—I am not sure that argument is conclusive.

The Chairman—I suppose if you were to carry this out in its minuteness you would require to split up the Governor-General's salary, put so much down in respect of the civil duties he discharged and so much down in respect of the military duties he discharged; you would require to ascertain how many soldiers' letters were crrried free, and charge them to the army, how much stationery was used by the army and so on.

Mr. Fawcett—But the charge I refer to—the Military Secretary's salary—seems to me to stand in a very striking category. Is not that put down as civil expenditure?

Mr. Harrison—True.

Mr. Fawcett—If I want to compare that officer in India with the offic r in England doing analogous duties, I cannot do so from the face of the accounts? Has any account been laid before Parliament from which I can find out weather the Military Secretary's salary is a military charge or a civil charge?

Mr. Harrison—There has not.

Mr. Fawcett—Are there not a great many other things which, in England, are distinctly a military charge, which in India are not?

Mr. Harrison—I think not.

Mr. Fawcett—Take, for instance, the ecclesiastical establishment?

Mr. Harrison—That is true.

Mr. Fawcett—It seems to me so extraordinary that going through one item after another that you cannot ascertain at once the net military expenses of India; and on cross-examination you find that items are included under the head of military expenditure in England which are not included in India.

Mr. Harrison—I have not been accustomed to look at these as military, but as civil charges.

Mr. Fawcett—When one wants to find out the net military expenditure for India, and if one uses that expression in Parliament, he would be using expressions which described the net military expenditure. But I find that the net military expenditure in India and England means two entirely different things; but from the military expenses for India various charges are omitted which are included as military expenditure in England. That is the case, is it not?

Mr. Harrison—I am afraid it is the case.

Mr. Fawcett—Is it shown in the accounts laid before Parliament that the military chaplains are not included in the military expenditure?

Mr. Harrison—It is shown negatively I think.

Mr. Fawcett—Yes; but I object to having anything shown negatively. I want not negative, but very positive information. Do the Parliamentary accounts show it positively or not?

Mr. Harrison—They do not. But there is this difficulty in connection with these ecclesiastical items. From the constitution or administration of that department, it is impossible to say how much is for army purposes and how much is not. The whole expenses of the branch are stated in the accounts.

The Chairman—There is no difference between these accounts and the mode in which the English accounts are made out as far as I can discover.

Mr. Fawcett—I want to know why the Military Secretary's salary in England is put down in England as a military charge, and why the corresponding officer's salary in India is put down as a civil one?

Mr. Harrison—It appears there is a real difference in the way in which this expenditure is considered and treated in England and India. In England the whole expenditure at the War Office is considered a military charge. The salary of the Military Secretary to the Governor-General's Council is not so considered; but it is a matter in which a difference of opinion may be entertained by different persons.

The Chairman—In the account the heading is, "The expenses of the Governor-General and his office" and it is shown there?

Mr. Harrison—Yes; but in future these expenses will be split up under the different departments.

Mr. Fawcett—If the accounts are not defective, why are they to be altered?

Mr. Chairman—In deference to the report of the Committee two years ago.

Sir D. Wedderburn—The dissenters are included in the military expenses and the established church in the civil department, what is the reason?

Mr. Harrison—The reason is that the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chaplains are attached to particular regiments or particular stations.

Some questions of a similar kind were put as to the portion of the charge for the medical establishment which belonged to the army and the portion which belonged to the civil department, after which,

The Chairman said that there had been an objection stated that it was difficult to determine how much of the public works expenditure was derived from the ordinary revenue, and how much from borrowed money.

Mr. Harrison—I admit the difficulty in the accounts; but it appears to me that this is one not so much of account as of the policy of the Government with regard to this question. There would be no difficulty in presenting an account in such a shape, if it were at once decided that works were to be constructed from borrowed money wholly irrespective of the result of the revenue account of the year. But that is not precisely the position which Government has taken in regard to the extraordinary works. The Government has paid out of revenue as far as possible the cost of all public works, meeting by means of loans such part of the cost of works of a particular character as they have recognised as proper objects for the expenditure of borrowed money. But whether in this view it is not considered necessary to borrow money to the full amount of works of this character, but merely to borrow such funds as are required after seeing the resources available to the Government, our accounts are quite consistent with this policy. They show the additions made to the public debt in the course of the year. They show the charge of the year in works of a character which makes them in the view of the Government proper objects for borrowed money, and they show the total expenditure on ordinary works. They show what part of the extraordinary expenditure is in excess of the revenue, and must be otherwise provided for. All the facts are presented, but how much of the actual expenditure on extraordinary works has been made from borrowed money can only be determined on a review of the accounts afterwards. It can be followed through all its stages from its beginning in the estimate to its end in the result.

A number of other objections were brought before the witnesses, and explanations were offered by them thereon, but nothing calling for special remark was elicited.

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.—On Wednesday two cases of cholera were reported to have occurred at Coombarwada.

IT is contemplated to have an exhibition of paintings in oil and water colours, drawings, sketches, &c., in Poona, some time in September next.

ASSAULT.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday fined one Mahadeo Gunnoo five rupees for assaulting Bheema, woman.

DEPUTY CLERK OF THE CROWN.—Mr. J. J. Curnin, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, has been granted a further extension of leave for six months.

AHMEDNUGGUR SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. J. Warden resumed charge of his office of Judge of the Small Causes Court at Ahmednuggur on the 5th instant.

THE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB, with Mr. and Mrs. Bennee, will again this evening produce "The Merchant of Venice" at the Grant Road Theatre.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee fined Casoo Hunmeer and Narco Dossa ten rupees each, for assaulting one Kalla Heera.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. J. F. Spencer has been confirmed as Clerk of the Small Causes Court in the place of Mr. J. C. V. Johnson, deceased.

CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION.—Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Merriman received charge of the office of Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Under-Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, on Wednesday.

MANGOES FOR BOMBAY.—Many of the sowcars are now employed in despatching the best mangoes of the season from Bangalore to Bombay, where they are sold at 40 or 50 rupees the hundred.—*Bangalore Herald.*

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, a man named Ittoo Suntoo, who had been several times in jail before, was charged with stealing a turban belonging to one Hurrichund Ramjee. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

THE CREW OF THE GALDEN BEACH V. THE CAPTAIN.—Captain Gilmore having, as agreed in Court on Tuesday, discharged those of his crew who complained of ill-treatment and paid them up to date, no further proceedings in the matter will be taken, as the crew are content with having their discharge.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS.—On the 8th inst. at a meeting of the principal native inhabitants of Ahmedabad held at the Hemabhai Institute, it was resolved to write a letter to Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, congratulating him on his elevation to the Bench of the High Court.

A STABBING CASE AT AHMEDABAD.—A short time ago a man of the Lohana caste was charged before Mr. Fernandes, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, with voluntarily causing hurt to his mother-in-law by means of a knife. He was convicted and sentenced to twenty months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—During the alterations at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, divine services will be held as follows:—Sunday morning, 11 A.M., St. Peter's School-room, Mazagon. Sunday evening, 6 P.M., Mr. R. D. Mitchell's bungalow, Mazagon Road, opposite Mr. Maidment's. Friday evening, 7-30 P.M., St. Peter's School-room, Mazagon.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd June 1873, Rs. 43,68,412; add silver received during the week Rs. 35,948; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 4,00,000; total balance, Rs. 40,04,360. There are in addition 5,41,516 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BUGGY.—On Wednesday evening, an old and infirm Hindoo woman named Armanbee, whilst passing along the Obelisk Road, was knocked down by a buggy and horse, the driver of which, on seeing what had occurred, ran away, leaving the buggy and the horse in the road. The old woman, who is seriously injured, was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital. A search is being made for the driver.

A PARSEE MEDICAL STUDENT IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Nowrojee Paruck, of Bombay, obtained a gold medal for proficiency in medicine at the recent distribution of prizes held at University College, London. It is very creditable to the young Parsee medallist to have attained such high proficiency in the science of medicine. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum.

HEAVY FINE FOR STABBING.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Vishram Veniram, Chundoo Dhondoo, and three others were charged with inflicting wounds on one Bapoojee Ramjee on the night of the 13th April last. Mr. Ardasir Kapudia, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Khunderao Morojee, solicitor, for the defendants. After hearing the evidence, his Worship fined the first two defendants Rs. 100 each, and discharged the rest.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Wullud Abdoola, Mohideen Pullykaty, and Fukeera Mohideen were yesterday committed by Mr. Cooper, Second Magistrate of Police, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court—the first on a charge of stealing certain gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,403, belonging to one Dama Kisson, and the two others for dishonestly receiving and voluntarily disposing of the same to be stolen.

THE RECENT MURDER IN THE VILLAGE OF MUNGLESHWUR.—We stated a day or two ago that a murder was committed a short time ago in the village of Mungleshwur, near Broach. It seems that the village belongs to one Munsookbhoy Keesordas. Another man by name Ladkooba Atmaram has set up a claim as the owner of the village. A regular fight took place between the men engaged on either side, and one man was seriously wounded. He was removed to the Broach hospital, where he died the following day. The accused concerned in the case are being tried before Mr. Jacob, full-power magistrate.

ALIMONY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one John Chriswick was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with refusing to support his wife, Mary Chriswick. The complainant stated that she was lawfully married to the defendant about eighteen months ago at Lahore, and had lived happily together till their arrival in Bombay about three months ago. The defendant frequently requested her to leave him and maintain herself, and latterly forced her to do so. She now stayed with a reverend gentleman on charity. The defendant set up a plea of disobedience on the part of the wife, which she emphatically denied. The magistrate, on the evidence, ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 15 per month for the maintenance of his wife.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY.—At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, on behalf of the directors of the Albert Mills Company, asked for a direction that the costs of his clients be paid by Nusserwanjee Aspaniarjee and two others. Mr. Mayhew stated that those three persons obtained a writ of *mandamus* last year directed to the company and its directors, requiring them to shew cause why they, having been elected directors by the shareholders at a meeting of the company, should not be allowed to exercise the functions of directors. The rule was argued at great length before his Lordship and was dismissed with costs. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Latham appeared for the company, and he (Mr. Mayhew) appeared for five of the directors. In taxing the costs in the Master's office, Mr. Fox allowed the costs of the company, but not the costs of the directors whom Mr. Mayhew represented. He now asked for a direction to the Master to allow the costs of the directors. His Lordship said he could only express an opinion that the directors' costs should be allowed: he could not alter the order made. Mr. Mayhew said he only wanted an expression of his Lordship's opinion. He added that the directors were made parties in their personal capacity both in respect of the rule and in respect of the appeal also.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 10th June, was 271, being 69 less than in the preceding week, 91 less than the total of the week ending 11th June 1872, and 48 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 239 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases).	Total birth ex. of still born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	8	6
Fort, Southern	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,732	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	9	14
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Market

THE BOMBAY JAIL.

Bombay Castle, 4th June 1873.

Letter from the Superintendent of Her Majesty's Common Jail, Bombay, No. 60, dated 2nd April 1873—Submits the Annual Return of the Common Jail for the year 1872.

RESOLUTION.—From the report of the Superintendent of Her Majesty's Common Jail for the year 1872, it would appear that during that year 1,111 prisoners were sent to that jail, or 297 less than the number in the previous year. Including the convicts who were remaining in the jail on December 31, 1871, the total number of persons confined there in 1872 amounted to 1,278, as compared with 1,585 in 1871, exhibiting a decrease of more than 300. 74 Europeans were committed to the Common Jail in 1872 as against 95 in the preceding year and almost double that number in 1870. This result cannot but be deemed highly satisfactory as evincing a marked improvement in the conduct of the Europeans of the lower classes either resident in Bombay or staying there temporarily. The number of Mahomedan and Hindoo prisoners in 1872 was respectively 457 and 597 as compared with 561 and 760 respectively in 1871, showing a falling off to the extent of nearly 21¼ per cent. in the number of the Hindoos, and of 18½ per cent. in the number of the Mussulman prisoners. The number of female prisoners in the Common Jail in 1872 was 91, or 54 less than in 1871. The reduction was most conspicuous proportionately in the number of Mussulman women sentenced to imprisonment, The total daily average strength of convicts in 1872 was 186½, as compared with 197¾ in 1871.

2. It is to be regretted that a want of accuracy is still noticeable in the statistical returns accompanying the Superintendent's Report. In column 7 of Statement No. 1 for 1872 the total population is declared to have been 1,278. In other columns of the same Statement the number of prisoners transferred to other jails is given as 97, of prisoners released as 964, and of prisoners who died, were executed, or were sent to an asylum as 9, whilst the number of prisoners remaining in the jail on December 31, 1872, is stated to have been 210. These figures when added together amount to 1,280 or 2 more than the total number given in column 7 Again in Statement No. 2, showing the age, religion and previous occupation of the convicts, the sum total of the prisoners confined in the jail in 1872 is in three different places given as 1,249. The same number is also given in Statement No 3. The number of the prisoners is therefore in these returns variously stated as 1,249, 1,278 and 1,280, and from the data furnished by the returns themselves it is impossible to ascertain which of these numbers is the correct one, though it is obvious that two of the three must be wrong. Some explanation of these discrepancies should be furnished by the Superintendent, and for the future more care should be taken in the preparation of the returns and their comparison with one another before submitting them to Government.

3. The number of juvenile offenders under the age of 16 years committed to the Common Jail in 1872 was 6 (of whom one was a female). Only two prisoners—one a woman—were above 60 years of age, whilst 1,127 were of ages varying from 16 to 40 years. In the table showing the previous occupation of the prisoners the heading "professionals," to which objection was taken on account of its vagueness in the Resolution of Government on the Common Jail Report for 1871, is again employed, and under it are entered 412 of the prisoners admitted in 1872. From Dr. Hewlett's report it seems that under "professionals" are included "sailors, cullasees, buggy and cart drivers, &c." and in fact every one who follows a calling not comprised in the other seven subheadings of column 5 of form No. II. In future reports it would be advisable to substitute for "professionals" "miscellaneous occupations" and to enter European sailors under a distinct sub-heading. There is a serious increase in the number of labourers sent to the Common Jail, but a material decrease in the number of the prisoners of other classes or occupations.

4. 624 of the 1,249 convicts (according to the figures given in Statement No. III) in the Common Jail during the year 1872, or exactly one-half, were imprisoned for short periods, not exceeding one month, and of the remaining 625, 328 were sent to jail for terms varying from three to six months. The views of Government on the utility or advantage of sentencing persons to imprisonment for a few days or even three or four weeks were expressed in their Resolution on the Common Jail Report for 1871, and His Excellency in Council sees no reason now to modify the opinion then given by him on this subject. The return of the number of old offenders admitted into the jail in 1872 shows what little effect the punishment previously awarded to them had in checking their career in crime and in deterring them from committing further breaches of the law. The percentage of old offenders sent to the Common Jail seems to be increasing yearly. In 1871, of the native prisoners admitted into jail only 11·3 per cent. had been previously convicted: in 1872 the percentage rose to 17·6 and no less than 134 of the native prisoners received in the latter year had been more than twice in prison. This fact shows it is to be feared that the nature of the imprisonment to which these hardened criminals are subjected when in jail is not of a sufficiently rigorous and repulsive nature, and that the labour on which they are employed when in prison is neither as hard nor as deterrent as it should be if it is hoped by means of its effects upon their minds to lead them when out of jail to dread being re-committed to prison and in consequence to eschew the practices which had led to their punishment on previous occasions. Government must trust that both the Superintendent and the Marshal of the Common Jail will exert their utmost efforts to render imprisonment a real punishment to the criminals of this class by constantly employing them on labour of the most severe, monotonous, and unpleasant description. It should be remembered that the chief object of a jail is to punish offenders, and not merely to obtain from their labour the greatest possible pecuniary profit.

5. No prisoner escaped during the year under review. Two murderers were executed. For breaches of jail rules 225 convicts were punished in 1872, as compared with 133 in the previous year. This very serious increase rendered the more noteworthy by the decrease in the total number of the prisoners in confinement, does not speak well for the conduct of the convicts during 1872-76 native prisoners were punished for smoking or having tobacco in their possession. This tobacco must either have been brought by them into the jail when sent there by the magistrates, or been given to them when in jail. This evinces either great want of care on the part of the searchers on the admission of the prisoners into jail or misconduct on the part of the guards and warders themselves in supplying tobacco to the convicts under their charge. 64 prisoners were punished for neglecting their work and 33 for quarrelling. The punishment awarded was in 101 cases solitary confinement and reduction of diet in 60 instances. The question of legalising the infliction of corporal punishment in the Common Jail and the House of Correction will be disposed of separately hereafter by Government.

6. No attempt was made to educate any of the prisoners in reading and writing, and as the vast majority of them are sentenced to short terms of imprisonment the attempt if made would probably prove quite ineffectual and a mere waste of time. The proportion of native prisoners able to read and write well, about 1 in 7, is it may be remarked very much higher than in the mofussil jails.

7. Excluding charges for jail additions, alterations and repairs, the total cost per head of average strength for the year 1872, was Rs. 192-6-8, or Rs. 3-2-1 in excess of the total cost for the previous year. The cost of rations per head in 1872 was Rs. 41-6-10, or Rs. 11-4-11 less than in 1871, a result mainly attributable to the reduction carried out by order of Government in the scales of diet for the prisoners—a reduction which it is satisfactory to find had no prejudicial effect upon the health of the convicts. The average charge per head for fixed establishment and police guards was Rs. 102-5-0 in the year under review as compared with Rs. 96-1-8 in 1871. The increase in the average cost per head under this item is due to the diminution in the number of prisoners in the jail during 1872, whilst the strength and cost of the establishment and guards remained unaltered. A slight increase of seven annas per head is perceptible in the item embracing all hospital charges. The average cost per head of clothing in 1872, (Rs. 7-12-11) exhibits a decrease of Rs. 1-5-1on the similar charge for the preceding year, and for the reasons stated by Dr. Hewlett in his report a still further reduction may be anticipated in the expenditure under this head for the current year. Contingencies show an increase of Rs. 9-2-0 per head of average strength, the charge under this heading being Rs. 33-14-3 in 1872 as against Rs. 29-2-5 in 1871. The Superintendent states that this increase was caused by augmented charges for water and gas, the former in consequence of a leakage in the jail reservoir through which the immense quantity of 834,000 gallons of water was lost, and the latter, "owing to the heavy and protracted monsoon of 1872 and the consequent continuous dark nights." The reservoir was only constructed in 1871, and the fact that before it had been in use for a year "eleven holes or leaks in the side walls were discovered," through which over 800,000 gallons of water had leaked away, is sufficient proof of the careless manner in which the tank was constructed, or of the inferior nature of the materials employed. It should be stated by whom and under whose supervision this reservoir was built and who is responsible for its failure and the consequent loss incurred. From Statement No. XIV. it seems that the expenditure on additions, alterations and repairs in 1872 was Rs. 3,109-6-5, or over Rs. 5,000 less than the sum spent for these purposes in the previous year. No large work was carried out, the most important being the addition of of two new cookrooms, in the construction of which prison labour was largely utilized.

8. The total estimated earnings of the convicts confined in the Common Jail in 1872 were Rs. 10,102 as against Rs. 10,393 in 1871. The average estimated earnings per head of each prisoner sentenced to labour were Rs. 56-6-0, or Rs. 1-6-0 in excess of the estimated earnings in 1871. The earnings of the prisoners employed as jail servants are still estimated at the unduly high sum of Rs. 12 8-0 per mensem. The average daily number of convicts so engaged was almost 31. The average daily number of men employed on building operations inside the jail averaging wheat, &c., was 17, and their monthly earnings are calculated to have amounted to from Rs. 8½ to Rs. 7½ per head, 84 prisoners were employed daily on an average in the Jail factory and the profits from their labour are estimated at Rs. 3,212-4-0. The factory profits in 1871 when 85 convicts were engaged daily in the factory were Rs. 2,749. The results during the year under review were consequently much more favourable, and for this credit is justly due to the Marshal, Mr. Lake. No information is supplied as to the manufactures on which the convicts were employed in 1872, but for the future, particulars on this point should be furnished.

9. The total expenditure in the Common Jail for the year under review is stated to have been Rs. 38,898-15-3 as compared with Rs. 45,764-5-7 in 1871, exhibiting a diminution of Rs. 6,865-6-4. The net cost to Government during 1872 per convict was Rs. 193-4-3 or Rs. 2-5-6-6 per head less than in the preceding year.

10. The health of the prisoners is reported to have been good. Six deaths occurred the ratio of deaths to daily average strength being accordingly 3·2 per cent. Two of the deaths were attributable to liver disease, one to dysentery, one to diarrhœa, one to phthisis, and one to disease of the heart. No case of cholera or small-pox occurred, and Dr. Partridge remarks, as he did in last year's report, that "the Jail continued remarkably free from any important disease." The number of prisoners admitted into Hospital during 1872 was 183, or 84 less than in 1871. Dr. Partridge considers that "detatched wards for infectious diseases are required, as well as increased accommodation for female prisoners." With reference to the first suggestion the Superintendent should be requested to report whether there is any portion of the Jail available which could be set apart as a detached ward for the treatment of prisoners suffering from infectious diseases, and if not, whether there is any suitable spot in the Jail premises where three or four detached cells could be constructed for this purpose. As regards the Surgeon's second suggestion, it may be remarked that whilst, as Dr. Cruickshank reported in March 1872, there is good accommodation for 20 female prisoners in the Common Jail, the daily average number of female convicts in that prison in 1872 was only 14. Considering the very limited number of this class of prisoners it seems unnecessary to provide separate accommodation for those sentenced to hard labour, those sentenced to simple imprisonment, and those committed for trial. Other more pressing and important wants must be first met.

11. The statistics furnished regarding the civil prisoners in the Common Jail do not call for much comment. 1091 male and 124 female prisoners were admitted into the Jail during 1872, showing a slight reduction as compared with the numbers received in 1871. The number of civil prisoners remaining in custody at the close of 1872 was 51. Information as to the average number of days during which each civil prisoner was detained in the Jail would be interesting, and should be supplied in future reports.

12. The present report is satisfactory, and it is gratifying to Government to observe the testimony borne by the late Sheriff and Superintendent to the zeal and efficiency of the Marshal and the general good conduct of the subordinate staff.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A series of subscription reunions to be called "The Simla Assemblies" are to take place at Benmore during the season.

ACCOMMODATING.—A Mrs. Pettipher having left her husband, the latter desired the Civil Judge of Lucknow to "make her over to any one he liked."

BRIDGE OVER THE SATTUR RIVER.—The Madras Governor in Council has approved of a proposed loan of Rs. 30,000 to the Tinnevelly Local Fund Board, to be devoted to the reconstruction of the ruined portion of the bridge over the Sattur.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.—Japan went mad a short time ago over piebald pigs, and fancy prices were paid for specimens of the fashionable breed. Piebald pigs, however, have had their day, and now the rage is all for rabbit-fancying. Fabulous sums are expended on the new mania, and a newspaper devoted exclusively to the rabbit question has been started with much success.

FLOGGING IN MADRAS.—Will some of our correspondents kindly inform us of the number of sentences Captain Hallett has already delivered during his brief tenure of police magistracy in which flogging forms an important element? In yesterday's issue of the *Standard* we find the following;—"He delivers his judgments with a laconicism which a Spartan or the most economically disposed despatcher of a telegraphic message might envy. "Give him a dozen"; "give him thirty," and so forth are the awful words which Captain Hallett generally utters after hearing the facts of a case before him.' We disagree *in toto* with the *Standard* that Captain Hallett's undue severity is wholesome. In his decisions we too frequently discern the man.—*Madras Athenæum.*

APPLICATION FOR SUMMONS.—Baboo Gopaul Laul Seal, Licenciate in Law, applied, on behalf of Baboo Hurromohun Bhuttacharjee, for a summons against one Shib Chander Bonnerjee, for defamation. He stated that on the 4th instant, a report appeared in the *Indian Daily News*, containing a false and malicious imputation concerning his client; to wit, that he had received Rs. 25 from two prisoners charged with theft, in order to stand or procure bail for them, but that, after the receipt of the amount, he never fulfilled his promise, nor returned the money. His client had subsequently been informed that one Shib Chunder Bonnerjee gave this false information to a reporter, intending to harm, or knowing, or having reason to believe, that such information, if published, would harm his reputation. His Worship granted the application.—*Indian Daily News.*

LOSS OF VALUABLES.—On the evening of last Friday week, Mr. Hartigan, an official connected with the High Court here, paid a visit to a friend in Dhurrumtolla Street. The evening being hot, Mr. Hartigan took off his coat, and placed his gold watch and chain, value Rs. 700, on a teapoy in the room. On leaving, Mr. Hartigan forgot his watch and chain, and did not miss it till his return home. On the following morning he went to the house, and made enquiries regarding the watch, &c., which could not be found. He ascertained that the only person in the room, except the host and his friends, had been the bearer and the punkah-puller; they, on being questioned, denied all knowledge of the property. Information was given to Inspector Wise, of the Bow Bazaar thannah, who visited the house, but made no arrest, and sent a native officer to inquire into the case. We understand that the matter has been handed over to a European inspector, in another section, for investigation—*Indian Daily News.*

GERMAN RULE IN ALSACE.

THE two days' discussion in the German Parliament last week on the administration of the conquered provinces makes very plain how sore a thorn they are in the side of the Empire. The prediction that Alsace-Lorraine would prove to Germany as great a plague as Ireland has been to England is already fulfilled. Prince Bismarck, in repelling attacks on his administration, said the task of conciliating the conquered districts was so hard that "if the military necessity had not been absolutely imperative he would have opposed the annexation of these provinces on political grounds." Whatever pleasant sentimental illusions might have been cherished by the German people in regard to the reconcilement of the "younger son" so long held in French bonds, and for whom on his return they were ready to kill the fatted calf, Prince Bismarck did not share them. The "blood and iron" policy alone would prove effective in the circumstances, and he was prepared to apply it. That he should not shrink from harsh measures in doing, it was to be looked for. There is nothing to excite surprise, therefore, in the removal from the schools in Alsace of teachers who are members of Catholic orders. This was done by the authorities, the Chancellor explained, acting under the conviction that "the influence of these school brethren was more injurious to the country and the people than a temporary failure in the supply of teachers, and that instruction which poisoned the German feeling in Alsace was worse than none at all." Neither, however, is it wonderful that occasion should have been taken by members of the Centre to censure the action of the authorities and to heap up against them all the alleged acts of wrong and injustice of which they could gather tidings. The debate was renewed on Saturday by a member of the Centre, and gave Prince Bismarck further opportunities of defending his policy in the administration of the annexed territory. The question again became one between the Government and the Ultramontanes. That struggle has been transferred for the time from the Prussian Diet to the Imperial Parliament. The Ultramontane champions do not seem to have made much of the transfer. The Chancellor will abate no jot or tittle of his conflemnation of their policy and doings, however they denounce him as a "slanderer." "Whether I am guilty of slandering the leaders of the Ultramontanes, the disturbers of our peace in Germany, the underminers (*untergraber*) of confidence in the lately acquired provinces when I designate them as antagonists, as enemies of the Empire, and as stirrers-up and leaders of the plots against the Empire and the Imperial Government," he appealed to the tribunal of public opinion, to his countrymen, and to history to judge. He claimed the right to call white white, and black black. He did not shrink from any responsibility for his policy or for the application of the powers that had been granted him to exercise in exceptional circumstances. Evidently Herr Windthorts and his friends have gained little by their two days' cannonade. —*Pall Mall Budget.*

NATIVE WITNESSES BEFORE THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE Indian Finance Committee are, it appears, very anxious to hear native witnesses on the subject-matter of their inquiry; and having failed to obtain the necessary funds from Mr. Lowe, they propose to make a second application for that purpose. On the other hand, it has been suggested by Mr. Nassau Lees, in a letter to the *Times*, that it would be a better course to send out a Commission to India to take evidence on the spot. Our opinion upon this subject is that the first of the two courses suggested would in practice turn out to be futile, and that the second would involve very serious political evils.

In the first place, let us consider the proposal to bring native witnesses to England. Mr. Lees's objections to this appear to us to be conclusive. In the first place, no Hindoo, unless he has already shaken himself loose to a great extent from the modes of thought and from the religious practices of his country, will be persuaded to cross the sea for fear of losing his caste. Even the Prime Minister and Mayor of the Palace of Nepaul—Jung Bahadoor—was exposed to a certain amount of censure (which he overcame in a manner much too characteristic for description here) for having been in England. The result of this would be that only Mahommedans, Sikhs, and members of the class from whom less is to be learned than from any one else—the Anglicized natives of the presidency towns—would be forthcoming. We know perfectly well all that either can be or will be said by the chairmen and secretaries of British Indian Associations. All that will happen if they are brought over here at the public expense is that they will say over again what they have said already in a variety of forms painfully familiar to every one who takes an interest in Indian affairs. Not only are such witnesses unnecessary and unprofitable, but there is the strongest possible objection to attach any facititious importance to their evidence. The danger of mistaking the opinion of Anglicized Bengalees for native opinion is one of the most pressing and important of the dangers which are to be apprehended from the growth of interest about India in England. Probably no class of people in India, hardly even the English themselves, have less in common with the mass of the population than the English-speaking natives of the presidency towns. Their views are almost entirely echoes of English commonplaces, and of the commonplaces of discontented and unsuccessful Englishmen. An Englishman, especially an English lawyer, who does not get on very well with his own countrymen, and who becomes a great man with English-speaking natives, not only acquires, at a very easy rate, the reputation of being thoroughly acquainted with native society, but has an opportunity which he frequently uses, with an effect ridiculously disproportioned to his real importance, of clothing third or fourth rate English commonplaces of the feeblest kind in a native dress, and putting them forward as expressions of native opinion. A phrase or two picked up out of some modern English book, especially if it is rather sententious and epigrammatic, will offen be embodied in a petition signed by or on behalf of a long string of natives of high standing, and will be put forward as a true and striking statement of the eternal and fundamental principles of the whole structure of native society. To accumulate evidence of this sort is simply to store up at great expense the means of misleading English opinion about India.

How, then, is real native opinion to be got? The witnesses to be sent must be selected by some one or other. If they are to be selected by the Indian Government, they will be at once discredited in one direction. If they are to be selected by the critics and opponents of the Government, they will be discredited in the other. The process of attending a public inquiry, making statements which are to be taken down by a shorthand writer and published to all the world, being examined and cross-examined, and so on, presumes a habit of mind which exists in very few parts of the world, and which most assuredly does not exist in India. It is not every Englishman who can stand the excitement and worry of being put through an examination. It is one of those rough and vigorous processes which a man must have been carefully trained to undergo with credit. It requires exact knowledge carefully verified, well weighed and ready at hand. It also requires much self-possession and courage. How often, with all these faculties, a witness breaks down from one cause or another—a slip of memory, difficulty in expressing himself, or fifty other things—it is needless to say. To expect natives of India to go through such a process satisfactorily is to ask of them what they have not got. Their real opinions and wishes are not to be learned in that way at all.

This objection applies equally to the examination of native witnesses in England and in India, but to their examination in India by a Commission sent out from England there are other objections, which are even more important. To send out a Commission to India to take evidence as to the Government of India by those who are in charge of it is substantially to supersede them. Such a step would be equivalent to the constitution of a court of appeal and review over the Viceroy and his Council, and it is difficult to see how the government of the country could be carried on at all in the presence and under the inspection of such a court. The whole stability of our power in India rests on one broad foundation—the way in which in all circumstances and under all difficulties the whole British community holds together and supports the Government which is put at the head of it. The English in India are by no means unlike an army in the field. Now it may often be necessary to withdraw the public confidence from the commander of an army and to recall or supersede him, but so long as he is left in command the commander-in-chief ought to be supreme To send a Commission to see how he is going on, and to take evidence as to his proceedings, is to do something far worse than recalling him. It destroys his efficiency. Send out a Commission to India, and unless its operations are carefully confined to matters which may be just as well discussed in England, the result will be that every question and every crotchet which has been discussed and re-discussed before the Government of India *ad nauseam* will be brought up once more by every one who is discontented with their decisions, with a view to further inquiry. It would be as rational to have a Commission to inquire whether the courts at Westminster Hall have given any wrong judgments in the course of the last twenty years. The only result would be a more or less irrigular re-trial of thousands of cases which have been already heard and determined probably more than once, and an attack on the character of all the judges. The real truth is that the government of the Indian Empire is too big a subject to inquire into generally. Specific and pointed questions will of course arise from time to time, and ought to be disposed of as they arise, but general discussions on matters of such magnitude lead to very little.

APRIL WEATHER.—The *St. Louis* (Missouri) *Democrat* publishes the following despatch:—"Lincoln, Nebraska, April 21.—The first train for a week on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad came in this morning. The reports of the late storm show it to have been the most severe ever known here. Men were frozen to death within two rods of their houses while trying to get to their stock to feed them. Near Grafton a man named Keeler attempted to reach a neighbour scarcely half a mile away, accompanied by his wife and child, and the two were frozen to death. Mr. Marshall, of Hastings, perished while trying to reach his stock from his house. The wife and child of Mr. Bent, living near Red Cloud, were frozen while attempting to reach a neighbour's, after the house had been rendered uninhabitable. Their bodies were found ten rods from the house. Families were compelled to take refuge in cellars, or keep their beds for three days. Houses were blown down and filled with snow. The destruction of cattle and horses was great. Many farmers lost all they had. One party lost a whole herd of 75 head. The gulleys on the railways were filled with snow as hard as ice, and snow ploughs were useless."

INDIAN JUSTICE.—The *Jasper* (Iowa) *Republican* makes the following statement:—"For some time past a large squad of Musquakies have been encamped in the timber north-west of Colfax, generally keeping quiet, hunting, fishing, &c. Not long since they received their annuities, and have thereby been enabled to procure liquor. A few of them have misbehaved, and one case seems to require special notice. A week ago one of the Indians became enraged while in liquor, and killed his wife. He was duly tried by his tribal associates, and the sentence of death by starvation, without sleep, passed upon him. He was accordingly strapped to a log, his arms and legs being well secured, so that the only relief of position he could get was rolling his head from one side to the other, diverting his eyes and wagging his tongue. He was to have nothing to eat or drink, nor be allowed to sleep. A trusty guard was constantly kept over him, and the sentence rigorously carried out till he arrived at the 'happy hunting grounds.' With characteristic stolidity, he endured the third agony of the situation, suffering terribly during the day and afterwards, until eight days and a few hours had expired, when he drew a closing breath, and the demands of Indian justice were satisfied.

A STARTLING STORY.—The Rev. J. W. Brooke, rector of Great Ponton, and late vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, in a long letter to the *Record*, on "Rome's Tactics," vouches for the accuracy of the following startling story:—"A certain clergyman died in a certain diocese towards the end of the year 1871. (I do not deem it expedient to mention names at present) This clergyman had appointed as his executors a brother, who is an admiral in the British navy, together with a friend of this brother, also an admiral, well known at this time, and of high standing. The executors were prevented from meeting together to wind up the affairs of the deceased until the middle of the last year, when, upon examining his papers, they found a parcel as it were hermetically closed, and endorsed, "Inviolably Sacred: To be destroyed" A question arose about opening it, but they soon decided that it was their duty as executors so to do; when the parcel was found to contain two documents—one a dispensation from the Pope, permitting the deceased to retain his position as a clergyman of the Church of England, though actually a priest of the Church of Rome; the other a list of such of the clergy in his diocese, or near him, who are likewise possessed of dispensations, and upon whom he might therefore rely for friendly co-operation and sympathy."

THE UNITED STATES.

("TIMES" AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 2.

THE abuses of the immigrant on the Transatlantic lines of steamers and sailing packets have recently been so marked, and the complaints made are so general, that the Government has taken the matter in hand and will have it investigated. With this object a number of Treasury clerks have been sent to Europe with instructions to come back in the steerages of the various lines, to make a personal examination of the food, accommodation, and treatment of the passengers, and report upon them, so as to give the authorities a basis for action. The plan is a very good one provided the "amateurs" are not found out and are thus exceptionally well treated, so as to influence their reports. Treasury clerks as a general rule are not seamen, and things during sea-sickness generally look bilious. A delegation of newspaper reporters would have done this work much better in all probability.

New Orleans is in great danger of being shut out from the commerce of the world. The navigation of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi gives a great deal of trouble, and, as matters now are, vessels drawing 15 feet of water or over can scarcely get into or out of the river. South-west Pass, the one at that extremity of the delta which is chiefly used, as it has the deepest water on its bar, is said to be "blocked for the season" on account of the grounding of vessels and accumulations of mud. The dredge boats do not seem to be able to maintain a channel there. The other pass for large vessels is Pass a l'Outre, some 30 or more miles distant, on the eastern side of the delta, and at this the dredging machines in charge of the Engineer Corps have been working for some time. They have dredged out a channel 15 feet deep at low water, but this it is desirable should be deepened to 17 feet. It is feared that in the precarious state of affairs large vessels will be sent to this pass and ground there, thus preventing operations, and Captain Howell, who is in charge, warns shipping masters against running any such risk, for if this pass, too, is blockaded, he says it "will almost hermetically seal the port of New Orleans for months." A vast current is now coming down the river, laden with deposits, so that dredging will scarcely keep the channel open. The passes have not for a long time given so much trouble as during this Spring.

Chicago, in extending her means of water supply, is about constructing a tunnel for a distance of about three and five-sixths miles under the city, from the end of the Lake Tunnel to the site selected for the pumping works, where the reservoirs are to be located. The tunnel will be 7ft. wide and 7ft. 2in. high, and will be about 71ft. below the ordinary surface of Lake Michigan. It is expected to be completed by January, 1875. Including the cost of the Lake Tunnel, which is already completed, and the estimate for the pumping works, and this tunnel, Chicago's waterworks will aggregate a cost of dlrs 1,500,000, excluding various extensions of the supply pipes, which will cost, probably, dlrs 300,000 more. The method of drawing water from a point far out in the lake is a novelty, but it gives a supply of very pure water, and in this way amply repays the expenditure.

The Governors of the various States are issuing proclamations appointing the 30th of May as "Decoration Day," when the Union soldiers of the late war will scatter flowers on the graves of their dead comrades.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

The conflict between the rival factions in Louisiana still goes on, and has again resulted in bloodshed. Governor Kellogg sends detachments of his New Orleans police force out to install in the various parishes his appointees to office, although the whites, who sympathize with M'Enery oppose this. One hundred policemen, with a piece of artillery, left New Orleans for this purpose on the 3rd of May, going to St. Martin's parish, which is on the Opelousas Railway, about 100 miles west of New Orleans. The M'Enery faction, whose officials are in office in this parish, determined to resist, and they assembled at St. Martinsville, the county seat, about 200 men with a cannon, these forces being gathered from several neighbouring parishes. The police appear to have got into the town peaceably, the others retiring outside and fortifying a position where they could command the town with their cannon. Here, on the 4th of May, the police attacked them, but although the accounts are conflicting as to the battle, the result was that the police were repulsed, with a loss of two killed and three wounded, and retired to the town, where their position is described as precarious.

A crime of peculiar atrocity, followed by speedy retribution, has occurred in Maine. Recently a shop in the town of Mapleton was robbed by a man named James Cullen, and a warrant being issued for his arrest, a Deputy Sheriff named Hayden, with two assistants, Bird and Hubbard, started in pursuit. Cullen was tracked to a swamp near a shingle camp in the woods, and on the night of the 29th April he was captured. The prisoner promised to go with his captors peaceably the next day, and the Sheriff determined to remain in the camp overnight, and they all went to bed in a tent. Next morning early Cullen got up while the others were asleep, and, taking one of the woodmen's axes, he deliberately chopped off the heads of Sheriff Hayden and Hubbard, his assistant. The noise awakened Bird and another man who was in the tent, and they escaped. Cullen then kindled a fire and burnt the tent, and the bodies of the two men he had murdered, and the fire finally spread through the camp, and, being filled with combustibles, it was soon in a blaze. The fire, and the alarm given by the survivors, attracted numbers of people from the surrounding country, but when they reached the place Cullen had disappeared, and nothing was found but some heaps of ashes, a few fragments of charred bones, and a bunch of keys. The crime naturally caused wild excitement, and Cullen was traced to his home in Mapleton, when his wife denied his presence, but, after a search, he was found hiding in the cellar. He acknowledged his guilt, and said he was only sorry that he had not killed both the others. His captors then started with him for Presque Isle, the county town; but when they had gone about two miles on the way a party of men in disguise met them and took possession of Cullen, who still exulted in his guilt, and said he wished he had made a "complete job of it," and that besides he had killed his own wife and child, and then he would be willing to be hanged. The disguised men, with very little ceremony, put a rope around his neck, and, hurrying him to a tree, hanged him to a branch of it, and in a few minutes he was dead. The retribution was swift, but it was deserved.

A number of cases before the Anglo-American Claims Commission at Washington are claims made by British subjects for cotton and other property destroyed during the civil war by the burning of Columbia, South Carolina. The question turns upon whether the town was burnt by United States' troops, and for several days past testimony has been taken on that point for submission to the Commission. Several witnesses alleged that the troops fired the town, and that they were in a demoralised condition. General Sherman, however, testified strongly the other way, denying that the troops burnt the town or that they were demoralized. The taking of depositions is still going on.

The United States' troops in California are to do nothing against the Modocs until an additional regiment of infantry, numbering 500 men, arrives there from Arkansas. With these reinforcements, which are expected to arrive about the middle of May, General Davis will have about 1,200 men. A force of 400 Indian scouts is also to be enlisted in addition to the troops. There are to be no more foolhardy expeditions against the Modocs however. Public sentiment is strong against that policy. The Indians in Washington Territory, north of Oregon, are restive, and the Government intends issuing 600 stand of arms to settlers for protection. The Snake Indians in Nevada are also on the war path. Emissaries from the Modocs seem to have stirred up the tribes for many miles round. In regions that the Modocs cannot reach, however, the Indians do not exhibit any more excitement than usual, and the Indian Peace Commissioners, therefore, regard the rumours of a general Indian war as groundless.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDERS.—A Chinese junk having been driven by stress of weather among the South Andaman Islands, some of the crew were attacked on landing by the natives and brutally murdered. In answer to a complaint from the survivors a small expedition, consisting of 30 men of the 27th M. N. I. a boat's crew of convicts, and a party of armed Andamanese, set out from Port Blair on the 10th of April, under the charge of Captain Wimberley and Dr. Dwyer. Traces of the murders were still to be found on the spot, and the work of reprisals began with the burning down of the nearest huts, which are described as "lagre and substantial." The appearance of their owners was the signal for opening on them a steady musket-fire, which was answered by frequent flights of arrows. The islanders at length withdrew into the jungle, carrying off their killed and wounded, but leaving one prisoner behind. To follow them into the dense jungle was not worth the risk; but next day the work of destruction was resumed, with small resis ance from the savages, who, in spite of their numbers, kept retiring as the force advanced. On the first day two sepoys were wounded, but none slain. The sepoys are said to have fought with great spirit, and one of the convicts, a Punjabi murderer, showed such reckless courage, that his admirers thought of praying for some remission or mitigation of his sentence.—*All n's Indian Mail.*

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